

The Evening Standard

An Independent Newspaper
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TAFT AND HIS TROUBLES.

President Taft is in a most embarrassing predicament. He has sustained Dr. Wiley in his quarrel with the head of the department of agriculture and the legal mind of the administration. Having heard from the public press of the country and the people generally, the President has aimed to court the confidence of the country at the expense of his cabinet officers. Taft has slapped Secretary Wilson and Attorney General Wickersham in the face in order to save his own face. What those two cabinet officers will do remains to be seen. They have sufficient grievance to resign.

Ballinger was sustained by President Taft. That his conduct should have been questioned, was enough to cause that cabinet officer to quit public office, although he said he would not resign under fire, and he kept his word by waiting until the firing had ceased, when he had been riddled. If Ballinger was sufficiently provoked by being suspected and then sustained by Taft, will Wilson and Wickersham, by being accused, and then found guilty by Taft, reach the conclusion that they have more than just provocation to bid Taft adieu?

The Taft official family has been a most unhappy one. Almost from the day that Theodore Roosevelt left Taft the rich inheritance of "his policies," the man in the White House has had to deal with internal strife, including bureau rows and personal jealousies.

THE VALUE OF WATER IN UTAH.

That water is a golden stream in Utah is attested to by the editor of the Kaysville Reflex, who says:

"Every year here in Utah the water grows more and more valuable. In the older towns of the state, water shares advance in price steadily, and in many instances, the figures at which such shares change hands are very high. At the prices at which water rights in the ditch which irrigates Brigham City are selling, a second foot of water is worth over \$20,000; an attaché of the state engineer's office stated to the writer some months ago that a spring not far from Salt Lake City which yielded just one second foot of water had lately sold for \$70,000.

"When a second foot of water will bring that price, or half that price, it is time to class water with the precious metals and to begin prospecting for it in the mountains.

"Water has a value in Davis county greater, perhaps, than anywhere else in this state, and there are in this county large tracts of dry land which would make peach orchards perhaps equal to any in the world if they could only be irrigated."

The Reflex proposes that the farmers of Davis county bore into the hills in an effort to develop water. Drilling a tunnel for water is like prospecting for gold—a chance must be taken and it is expensive. But here in Weber county, where the water runs by our doors and where nature has in part built great retaining walls that can be converted into reservoirs, the farmers are slow to build the one wall which nature did not construct, but which is essential to the storing of the water that now runs to waste nine months in each year.

The Reflex quotes an employe of the state engineer's office as authority for the statement that a second-foot of water, near Salt Lake, in the form of a spring, has sold for \$70,000. At that rate, figuring the South Fork reservoir at 25,000 acre feet and 80-acre feet to a second foot of water, the South Fork storage would bring over \$21,000,000, a figure which is not claimed by the promoters of the enterprise as applicable, but which proves, at least, that there is great merit in the South Fork undertaking even from the standpoint of the value of water as sold by the second foot in this state.

TRAINING MIND AND HAND IN OGDEN CITY.

The Board of Education of Ogden is adding industrial work to the schools of the city, with cooking at the Sub-High and cooking, sewing, carpentry, agriculture and other industrial subjects in the High School.

The head of the schools expresses a word of caution against the tendency in some localities to make a fad of the industrial education by an over-emphasizing of that system.

Supt. Mills, in reviewing the industrial feature, says: "It has been recognized for some time that there is something wrong with the old type of education, and this recognition is beginning to set matters right, but, to set matters right means the creation of a new type of school, one that has for its prime aid practical usefulness, that is the fitting of boys and girls for the more immediate duties of life and of a livelihood. Boys must be taught the elements of the handicrafts and of the industries. Girls must be taught the domestic arts. So far as any of the crafts and arts and industries have a scientific basis, boys and girls must be taught the elementary facts and principles of the sciences upon which they are based.

"It is often asked by thoughtful persons who are deeply interested in the schools, what effect will the addition of industrial training have upon the present teaching in the schools? Will it tend to cripple the schools in any way, or to deteriorate the products of our present system? Certainly our schools should not be handed over bodily to the industrial enthusiast to modify them at his free will. The correct attitude in this matter is shown by the following quotation from the report of the Federation of Labor:—

"Our movement in advocating industrial education protests most emphatically against the elimination from our public school system of any line of learning now taught. Education, technically, or industrially, must be supplementary to, and in connection with, our modern school system. That for which our movements stands will tend to make better workers of our future citizens, and better citizens of our future workers."

"This is the attitude of the Ogden City board of education and the superintendent of schools. These words from the American Federation of Labor are words of wisdom and patriotism. It is not the path of wisdom to break away at this time from the old system with its well established customs and traditions, and to put undue emphasis upon the industrial aims in education, however important they may now appear to be. Rather should we recognize the merit of the new aims and seek gradually to adapt them to the existing order. From the beginning up to the present time, the American state has abundantly prospered and grown rich. Civilization has advanced among us; the conditions of life even for the masters, have constantly improved. No other nation has prospered more. Now, insofar as the prosperity and success of the people depends upon its schools, and we have been taught that free schools are the foundation of a nation's prosperity, we should be slow to make any radical changes without the most thorough and painstaking experiment and trial. Let us not forswear the old before proving the new."

The one thing that must be borne in mind is the demand, soon to be placed on all children in school, that they go out into the world, with its merciless rivalries and competition, and make a living. The school that gives to its children the fundamentals and

best prepares them to work hand and mind in the struggle of life, does most to soften the asperities of the wintry world.

The young man who goes out to the practical duties, equipped to quickly gain an advantage and to eventually win a competency, can take on the embellishments of an education at any time; in fact his whole career is but an education. The young man who is succeeding in any calling is mentally, physically, financially in advance of the impractical fellow whose mind is filled with the memorizations of school, who never has been directed so as to apply his erudition in a gainful manner.

FINANCIAL MARKET'S CHEERFUL TONE.

Henry Clews in his latest review of the market says:

At times a more cheerful tone prevailed in financial circles. The labor outlook is less threatening and present indications point to an adjustment of western troubles without resort to strikes or other violent methods. There is also a decided betterment in the Moroccan situation. Industrial considerations alone rendered war between Germany and any other great power improbable. Germany is preoccupied with great internal development and has made large financial commitments in consequence. War would seriously complicate, if not impair, these obligations; cause serious financial distress and throw large numbers out of employment. It is evident that some sort of an international adjustment is close at hand, and if Germany secures certain economic advantages in Morocco, together with assurances that no other power will lay hands upon that territory, she will doubtless be satisfied, and the present controversy soon pass into history.

Within the past few days advices from the west have been more cheering. Discouraging news has subsided, and indications of moderate trade revival have already begun. This, of course, is due to the harvest, which is proving more satisfactory than at one time deemed probable. September thus far has been a month of steady improvement for crops in nearly all sections of the country. Recent reports of the government on cotton and other crops were certainly unreliable, because they included an excessive amount of bias, which should have been carefully excluded by the government experts. It is impossible to believe that the condition of cotton declined 16 points in August, and the department officials ought not to have been misled by the extraordinary efforts in the south to exaggerate crop damage. This campaign of deception may easily prove a boomerang, for should the farmers find they have been deceived by the not disinterested advice to hold cotton for 14c they are likely to rush their holdings into the market when they are awakened to the actual facts, which means a full if not very large crop.

Better reports are forthcoming concerning the iron trade, which showed an increase of 133,000 tons in production of pig iron during August. There may have been some irregularity in prices, but concessions have certainly stimulated orders, and this of itself is encouraging. Conditions are also unusually favorable for export trade, and it is worthy of note that in July our exports of iron and steel were valued at \$18,000,000, compared with \$16,000,000 a year ago. In the seven months of the current year ending July our exports of iron and steel have amounted to \$144,000,000, an increase of \$32,000,000 over last year. Here is a safety valve of no mean importance, not only to the iron and steel industry, but also to the foreign trade of the country, which needs some compensation for the possible loss in exports of agricultural products. The latter are bound to decline as the population of the country expands; hence it becomes all the more necessary that we should be able to export manufactured products in order to pay for our necessary importations and to preserve our balance of trade.

INVADES THE MORMON TEMPLE

The following account of a mysterious invasion of the Salt Lake Temple and photographing of the interior and attempt at blackmail appears in this morning's Salt Lake Tribune. One hundred thousand dollars is said to have been demanded from the first presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for the suppression of pictures, surreptitiously taken with the precincts of the great Mormon temple in this city some time during the past few months. It is said that the pictures embrace flashlight photographs of the furnishings and adornments of every room in the magnificent edifice, together with reproductions of marriage records and minutes of many important meetings held by the quorum of the twelve apostles and first presidency, running back over a considerable period.

Second Counselor John Henry Smith, of the first presidency of the church, denies that there has been a demand for \$100,000, and he also denies that pictures of church records have been obtained. He admits, however, that pictures of the interior of many rooms of the temple have been secured, and that a letter has been written to the first presidency, offering to sell the pictures and plates "for sale."

The announcement that an "outlaw" had gained access to the precincts of the Salt Lake temple and had taken flashlight pictures of the magnificent paintings, altars, furnishings and other adornments of that most magnificent structure, into which no one but a devout Mormon is supposed to have set foot, since the formal dedication of the building, on April 6, 1893, has caused the greatest sensation in Mormon church circles that has occurred in years.

Max Florence, the former moving-picture king of Salt Lake City, who is now in New York City, is the man who is said to be behind the scheme. There is a strong probability that Mr. Florence will be arrested on a charge of attempted blackmail. He is now at the Imperial hotel in New York, and attorneys for the first presidency are said to be looking into the law with a view of instituting criminal proceedings against him, if they decide that such proceedings will hold.

According to the story that comes from a man close to the first presidency of the Mormon church, access was gained to the temple at night and flashlights taken from the magnificent baptismal font in the basement to the great auditorium on the top floor. The baptismal font is a replica of the baptismal font of King Solomon. It rests on the backs of twelve life-size golden oxen. The pictures are said to include the magnificent "jewel" room, on the main floor, where the walls and ceilings are of onyx, studded with mountain gems, presenting a dazzling scene when the electric lights are turned on—the magnificent reception room and marriage chamber also on the second or main floor. Included in the list of pictures, it is said, is a reproduction of the "Creation," a painting, which was by an artist from Paris, occupied him seven years and is a wonderfully striking piece of work. The room, from the standpoint of an artist, is the most beautiful, perhaps, in the entire building. It is said, in point of costly adornment, to exceed anything of similar character in the United States.

Much speculation is being indulged in by the first presidency of the church as to how the pictures were obtained. Three watchmen are on duty at the temple at night. One is outside guard and the others are inside guard and the others are outside watchmen. It would be impossible of course, for any person to gain entrance to the building, at least without the connivance of the inside guard, and this guard, William W. Smith, is a devout Mormon and has the entire confidence of the first presidency. He has held the position of inside night guard at the temple for many years, and he declares that no man without the proper credentials has ever been admitted to the temple when he was on duty. The outer guards are usually sympathetic in the declaration that no one without proper credentials has been admitted to the temple at any time when they were on duty.

Despite these declarations, and the seeming impossibility of any person entering the sacred edifice, without proper credentials, except by connivance of the custodians, pictures have been obtained and proofs of them have been submitted to the first presidency.

President John Henry Smith, second counselor to President Joseph F. Smith, when seen at the offices of the first presidency by a representative

of The Tribune yesterday, freely admitted that pictures of the interior of the temple had been taken and that Max Florence had submitted proofs of the pictures to the first presidency, together with the statement that they were for sale and that he desired to give the heads of the church the first opportunity to make a bid upon them. President Smith added that Mr. Florence had intimated in his letter that reproductions, other than those submitted, were in his possession. President Smith declared, however, that it would have been impossible for Mr. Florence, or his allies, even if they had gained access to the temple, to obtain photographs of any of the temple records, as these records are kept in a burglar-proof vault, guarded by an intricate combination lock.

President John Henry Smith also added that President Joseph F. Smith had advised Mr. Florence, in reply to his suggestion of a bid for the pictures, that the church authorities did not desire to enter into any negotiations with thieves and blackmailers.

President Smith said further that he did not believe that the pictures were taken by flashlight. "They look to me," he said, "as if they were taken within the time that the temple was given a thorough cleaning during the last few months. In fact, some of the pictures show that the furniture was covered with canvas, as it was during the cleaning process."

Asked as to what action the church authorities would take in the matter, President Smith said no decision had been reached, but he believed that Florence could be prosecuted for attempted blackmail and that attorneys for the church were looking into the matter with a view to instituting such proceedings.

The leaders of the church said yesterday that they did not care whether the pictures were taken by flashlight or by way of explanation that 500 Gentiles were permitted to go through the temple on the day preceding the dedication.

Save the Hair

Newbro's Herpicide Will Do It.

No woman should have poor, thin, scraggy hair, and no man need become bald. Poor hair and final baldness are due to the dandruff germ.

Newbro's Herpicide will destroy this little germ and stop the hair from falling. Further evidence of this is found in a letter from Mrs. F. Nielsen, of Tomah, Wis. She says: "I fought the worst kind of dandruff for nine years. I have been using Herpicide now one week, and my scalp is healthy, the dandruff has gone and the itching has stopped. It is the best remedy for scalp diseases I ever saw, and I have seen many."

Don't subject yourself to disappointment and expense by accepting something claimed to be "just as good" as Newbro's Herpicide. These off brands may possibly be good, but why take chances? The genuine and original dandruff germ destroyer can always be obtained. If your druggist has nothing but "just as good" articles, go to THE BADCON PHARMACY, who will furnish you with Newbro's Herpicide and guarantee one dollar size bottles. It stops itching of the scalp almost instantly. Send 10c in postage or silver for sample and booklet to The Herpicide Co., Dept. B, Detroit, Mich.

Applications at good barber shops.

ORGANIZED PLAY AT SCHOOL

Organized play in the schools is a subject that is receiving considerable attention. A year ago Mr. W. L. Underwood was appointed supervisor of play in the Ogden City schools, and was asked by the superintendent to give it his careful study for a few months before undertaking to introduce the plays in the school. It is always best to give careful attention to a subject for a few weeks or months or even years in order that the amount of work to be done later, may be reduced to the minimum. After gleaming all the material possible on this subject during a number of months, Mr. Underwood was organized play in the schools. Of course in providing equipment, only the simplest has been purchased on account of the lack of funds, but much real interest has been developed in the games that have been organized.

These games are played by all people connected with the schools. The teachers go out on the play grounds, and the play is done under supervision. A great part of a child's education and not the least important part, is gained through play. He learns there how to treat others; how to suffer defeat; how to deny himself pleasures; how to learn to take his turn; he learns to cooperate with others; he learns that the individual must yield to the success of the group; he learns not to be a quitter; he learns to be fair; he learns to put forth his best effort, and he learns how to be a good loser, and while he is learning all of these things, he gets good fresh air and plenty of excellent exercise. There is more in this world to learn than can be found in books, and the sensible, sane, mixture of work and play should be worked out in every community. The work that Ogden is doing in this line is known in other parts of the state, and has been commented upon by Doctor Curtis, Miss Lambkin, and other workers of national reputation.

Friday Mr. Underwood and Mr. Harris were sent to Brigham City, in response to an invitation given to the superintendent of schools, to send some one to discuss organized play before the Box Elder County Institute. These two gentlemen, principals of the Madison and Lorin Park schools, initiated the Box Elder County teachers into the Ogden system of play by taking balls and nets and other apparatus to Brigham City and actually getting one hundred fifty teachers into the game. They report a pleasant visit.

SALE LAKE, Sept. 15.—"If skin-grafting is necessary to save the arm of Minnie Gertz, you can call on me, doctor. I can't give my name for certain reasons, but I'll keep in touch with you every day and should you need me I will be on hand."

This message has been telephoned to Dr. H. B. Sprague, attending Miss Gertz, the mangle girl whose arm was crushed in an accident at the Model laundry, Monday noon, every day since the girl was taken to St. Mark's hospital, by some mysterious young man who shows deep interest in the condition of the young woman.

Dr. Sprague stated yesterday that hopes for saving the arm of the young woman are better than they have been at any time. Within a day or two he will make preparations for skin-grafting. It will take fully a square foot of human skin to patch up the burns on the right arm of Minnie Gertz, and Dr. Sprague is endeavoring to learn the name and whereabouts of the mysterious young man who has offered to make sacrifices for the sake of the young woman. Members of her family have already volunteered their services.

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Breathe it a few times a day. It's an easy and pleasant treatment and results are quick and certain.

HYOMEI is guaranteed for catarrh, asthma and catarrhal deafness, or money back. A complete outfit, including hard rubber inhaler, costs \$1.00. Extra bottles if afterward needed cost but 50 cents.

DEATH VALLEY AND ENGLISH CAPITAL

Goldfield, Nev., Sept. 15.—What is probably the first appearance of English capital in Death valley, the scene of tragic deaths and the recovery of phenomenally rich gold ore, is the new deal on the Christie Cliff property, which has been pending for half a year, the price ranging close to \$250,000.

This property, in the Funeral range, overlooking Death valley, consists of some twenty claims, five of which are located thirty years ago, being the pioneer locations in that southern region. Ore has been developed in places, and some has been shipped out from time to time. Large springs are on the property, which presents inducements for the employment of capital.

Six months ago, with a view to its purchase, the Christie Cliff was examined by an English engineer, and its purchase was decided upon. Two payments have been made, and the final one is pending. J. Irving Crowell and Donald Findlay, lessees and the owners of the group, have been called to London to complete the transaction.

The company is strong financially.